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EXAMINER

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DATE MAILED: 08/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the application filed May 31 2001.
2. Claims 1-71 are pending. Claims 1, 23, 49, 58, 63, 70, and 71 are independent claims.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 44 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
6. The term "relatively" in claims 44 and 55 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "relatively" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.
7. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: Claims 44 and 55 disclose the system "in which a node

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having relatively lower resource levels is assigned a greater share of the prefabrication workload". The specification fails to describe these methods (page 21, lines 7-9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

9. Claim 1-3, 7-8, 10-11, 13-15, 21-27, 30-32, 34-35, 37-57, 63, 65, 67-68, and 70-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Heddaya et al. (U.S. 6,205,481).

As per independent claim 1 Heddaya discloses a method for prefabricating an information page, comprising:

- Prefabricating a first page in accordance with a definable prefabrication policy to produce a first prefabrication page (column 7, lines 10-11)

- Receiving an information request (column 7, lines 18-24)
- Determining if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)
- Dynamically fabricating a second page if the information request corresponds to the second page (column 7, lines 42-45)

As per dependent claim 2 Heddaya discloses a method:

- Determining if the first prefabrication page is stale (column 3, lines 49-51)
- Dynamically fabricating the first page if the first prefabricated page is stale (column 3, lines 57-59)

As per dependent claim 3 Heddaya discloses a method where a time factor is considered in determining whether the first prefabricated page is stale (column 3, lines 60-62).

As per dependent claim 7 Heddaya discloses the method where a system resource level is considered before schedule the action of page prefabrication (column 8, lines 5-13; column 8, lines 20-28).

As per dependent claim 8 Heddaya discloses the method in which the system resource level is a resource measure selected from the group consisting of: CPU usage level, memory usage level, and number of pending prefabrication requests (column 8, lines 20-49).

As per dependent claim 10 Heddaya discloses the method in which the definable prefabrication policy identifies pages to prefabricate (column 3, lines 52-64).

As per dependent claim 11 Heddaya discloses the method in which the definable prefabrication policy comprises a responsibility parameter (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 13 Heddaya discloses the method in which the definable prefabrication policy comprises a scheduling parameter (column 3, lines 60-62). Here, the update of material can be either "periodically or at a scheduled update time" Both of these options disclose definable prefabrication policy.

As per dependent claim 14 Heddaya discloses the method in which the definable prefabrication policy comprises a refresh rate parameter (column 3, lines 60-62). In this instance, the updated material can be refreshed at a "scheduled update time" which is a refresh rate parameter.

As per dependent claim 15 Heddaya discloses the method in which auto-tuning of the prefabrication step is performed to minimize interference with other system workload (column 4, lines 22-43).

As per dependent claim 21 Heddaya discloses the method where the first page is a browser page (Figure 1; column 6, lines 10-18).

As per dependent claim 22 Heddaya discloses the method in which the first prefabricated page is cached (column 3, lines 29-33).

As per independent claim 23 Heddaya discloses a system for prefabricating information comprising:

- A prefabricator to manage prefabricating a first page to prefabricate a first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)

- An interceptor to intercept and information request (Figure 1; column 7, lines 24-27), the interceptor logically interposed between a user interface and a computer application (Figure 1; column 7, lines 18-27), the interceptor providing a first prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the first page and dynamically fabricating a second page if the information request corresponds to the second page (column 7, lines 39-45)

As per dependent claim 24 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricator comprises a module to identify pages to prefabricate (column 3, lines 52-64).

As per dependent claim 25 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricator comprises a module to prioritize a list of pages to prefabricate (column 8, lines 40-43).

As per dependent claim 26 Heddaya discloses the system in which the module prioritizes pages based upon a system resource parameter (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 27 Heddaya discloses the system in which the module prioritizes the list of pages based upon a page prefabrication time parameter (Figure 10A; Figure 10B; Figure 11; column 15, lines 9-50, specifically the sections dealing with communication of lists between servers in order to determine which documents need to be requested from the main server).

As per dependent claim 30 Heddaya discloses the system in which the first page corresponds to a page request, wherein the page request is processed as a second information request to the interceptor (column 9, line 65- column 10, line 15; {SYN} is

read as the first information request and {GET} is read as the second information request}).

As per dependent claim 31 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricator comprises a module to determine a number of page requests to concurrently process into prefabricated pages (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 32 Heddaya discloses the system in which the number of concurrent page requests increases when available system resources increase (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 34 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricator accesses a prefabrication policy to manage prefabricating the first page (column 3, lines 49-51).

As per dependent claim 35 Heddaya discloses the system in which the user interface comprises a browser (column 6, lines 19-24).

As per dependent claim 37 Heddaya discloses the system in which the interceptor is a web server (column 6, lines 19-24; column 7, lines 24-27).

As per dependent claim 38 Heddaya discloses the system in which the interceptor is a cache server (column 7, lines 24-27).

As per dependent claim 39 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricator comprises a module to monitor system resources (column 8, lines 22-28).

As per dependent claim 40 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricator and the interceptor are logically associates with a first network node, wherein the system further comprised:

- A second prefabricator and a second interceptor logically associated with a second network node (Figure 1; column 14, lines 1-7).

As per dependent claim 41 Heddaya discloses the system in which the routing component routes information requests among the first and second network nodes (Figure 1; column 14, lines 1-7).

As per dependent claim 42 Heddaya discloses the system in which a load distributor distributes a prefabrication workload among the first and second network nodes (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 43 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabrication workload is distributed based upon system resource levels at the first and second nodes (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 44 Heddaya discloses the system in which the node having the lower resource level is assigned a smaller share of the prefabrication workload (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 45 Heddaya discloses the system in which the first and second network nodes are assigned work from the prefabricated workload in a coordinated manner (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 46 Heddaya discloses the system in which the first and second network nodes are assigned work from the prefabricated workload in a coordinated manner (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 47 Heddaya discloses the system in which the prefabricated pages are stored in a network accessible storage device (column 6, lines 7-9).

As per dependent claim 48 Heddaya discloses the system which is non-intrusively implemented with an existing computer application such that code changes are not preformed against the existing computer application (column 9, lines 57-60; column 11, lines 40-51).

As per independent claim 49 Heddaya discloses a method for prefabricating information pages comprising:

- Prefabricating a first page on a first node to produce a first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)
- Storing the first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)
- Prefabricating a second page on a second node to produce a second prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11; column 6, lines 7-9)
- Storing the second prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11; column 6, lines 7-9)
- Receiving an information request (column 7, lines 18-24)
- Providing the first prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)
- Providing the second prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the second page (column 7, lines 24-27; column 6, lines 6-9)

As per dependent claim 50 Heddaya discloses the method further comprising:

- Routing the information request to either the first or second node (column 6, lines 40-46)

As per dependent claim 51 Heddaya discloses the method in which the first node accesses the second prefabricated page to satisfy the information request (column 7, lines 52-56; Figure 10A; Figure 10B; Figure 11; column 15, lines 9-50, specifically the sections dealing with communication of lists between servers in order to determine which documents need to be requested from the main server; column 7, lines 24-27).

As per dependent claim 52 Heddaya discloses the method in which the first and second prefabricated pages are stored on a network accessible storage device (column 6, lines 6-9).

As per dependent claim 53 Heddaya discloses the method in which network accessible storage device comprises a NFS-compliant device (column 6, lines 6-31).

As per dependent claim 54 Heddaya discloses the method in which a prefabrication workload is distributed among the first and second node (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 55 Heddaya discloses the system in which the node having the lower resource level is assigned a smaller share of the prefabrication workload (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 56 Heddaya discloses the system in which the node having the lower resource level is assigned a smaller share of the prefabrication workload (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 57 Heddaya discloses the method in which the first and second nodes are assigned work from the prefabricated workload in a coordinated manner (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per independent claim 63 Heddaya discloses a prefabrication policy having one or more parameters that define how a page should be prefabricated (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 65 Heddaya discloses the prefabrication policy that is configured to identify pages to prefabricate (column 8, lines 34-49; column 3, lines 49-59).

As per dependent claim 67 Heddaya discloses the prefabrication policy comprising a scheduling parameter (column 8, lines 34-49).

As per dependent claim 68 Heddaya discloses the prefabrication policy comprising a refresh rate parameter (column 3, lines 49-62).

As per independent claim 70 Heddaya discloses a computer program product that include a medium usable by a processor having stored thereon a sequence of instructions which, when executed by said processor, causes said processor to execute a process for prefabricating an information page, the process comprising:

- Prefabricating a first page in accordance with a definable prefabrication policy to produce a first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)
- Receiving an information request (column 7, lines 18-24)
- Determining if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)

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- Providing the first prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)
- Dynamically fabricating a second page if the information request corresponds to the second page (column 7, lines 42-45)

As per independent claim 71 Heddaya disclose a computer program or product that include a medium usable by a processor having stored thereon a sequence of instructions which, when executed by said processor, causes said processor to execute a process for prefabricating an information page, the process comprising:

- Prefabricating a first page on a first node to produce a first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)
 - Storing the first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)
 - Prefabricating a second page on a second node to produce a second prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11; column 6, lines 7-9)
 - Storing the second prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11; column 6, lines 7-9)
 - Receiving an information request (column 7, lines 18-24)
 - Providing the first prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)
 - Providing the second prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the second page (column 7, lines 24-27; column 6, lines 6-9)
-

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 4-5, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya in further view of Eichstaedt et al. (U.S. 6,182,085).

As per dependent claim 4, Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya also discloses determining if additional pages should be prefabricated (column 8, lines 40-43) and prefabrication of pages (column 7, lines 10-11). However, Heddaya does not disclose crawling a page. However, Eichstaedt discloses crawling a page (Figure 3; column 5, lines 13-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method for determining which pages to prefabricate and Heddaya's prefabrication method with Eichstaedt's method of crawling pages since it would have allowed for pages linked to the first prefabricated page to be prefabricated so that a user would have been able to access pages more rapidly.

As per dependent claim 5, Heddaya and Eichstaedt disclose the limitation similar to those in claim 4 and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya also discloses the method in which a first page is prefabricated (column 7, lines 10-11).

Although Heddaya is silent on a start page, it is well known that a start page is a type of page and is inherently included in Heddaya's method of page prefabrication.

As per dependent claim 33, Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 23 and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose the system in which the prefabricator comprises a module to crawl the first prefabricated page for additional pages to prefabricate. However, Eichstaedt discloses crawling a page (Figure 3; column 5, lines 13-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's system to prefabricate pages with Eichstaedt's method of crawling pages since it would have allowed for pages linked to the first prefabricated page to be prefabricated so that a user would have been able to access pages more rapidly.

12. Claims 6, 9, 19, 28, 36, 58-62, and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya in further view of Reiche (U.S. 6,092,192).

As per dependent claim 6 Heddaya discloses the limitation similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya also discloses packaging information into the first prefabricated page (column 3, lines 49-51). Heddaya fails to disclose the method further comprising querying a database for information and processing the information. However, Reiche discloses querying a database for information, processing the information, and using the processed information for pages (column 6, lines 26-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's prefabrication method with Reiche's method of querying a database, processing information, and using the processed information for pages, since it would have allowed for prefabricated processed information to be quickly accessible.

As per dependent claim 9 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a definable prefabrication policy that applies to a specific user or class of users. However, Reiche discloses a policy of allowing a specific user or a class of users to see documents based upon user verification (column 6, lines 26-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's prefabrication policy with Reiche's policy of allowing a specific user or group of users access to certain document, since it would have allowed for user specific information to be displayed only to authorized users.

As per dependent claim 28 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 25, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a user access parameter. However, Reiche discloses a policy of allowing a specific user or a class of users to see documents based upon user verification (column 6, lines 26-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's policy of prioritizing a list of pages to

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prefabricate with Reiche's policy of allowing a specific user or group of users access to certain document, since it would have allowed for pages to be prefabricated in order to ensure that users with certain permissions received pages more quickly than other users.

As per dependent claim 36 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 23, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose the system in which the computer application comprises a database application. However, Reiche discloses a database application (column 5, lines 32-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's system for prefabricating information with Reiche's use of a database application, since it would have allowed for information stored in the database to be prefabricated and available for efficient access.

As per independent claim 58 Heddaya discloses a method for prefabricating an information page comprising:

- Prefabricating a first page to produce a first prefabricated page (column 7, lines 10-11)
- Receiving an information request from a user (column 7, lines 18-24)
- Determining if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)
- Providing the first prefabricated page if the information request corresponds to the first page (column 7, lines 24-27)

- Dynamically fabricating a second page if the information request corresponds to the second page (column 7, lines 42-45)

Heddaya fails to disclose the use of a session identifier when receiving an information request from a user and Heddaya also fails to disclose providing the first prefabricated page with the session identifier if the information request corresponds to the first page. However, Reiche discloses the use of "receiving an information request from a user having a session identifier" (column 4, lines 54-65). Reiche further discloses providing a page with the session identifier if the request is accepted (column 5, lines 1-4; column 6, lines 8-10 and lines 21-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method of prefabrication of information with Reiche's method of user verification and data integrity, since it would have allowed a server to verify that unauthorized users were not able to obtain sensitive information from a prefabricated document.

As per dependent claim 59, Heddaya fails to disclose verifying the validity of a session identifier. However, Reiche discloses verification of a session identifier (column 5, lines 32-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method of prefabrication of information with Reiche's method of verification of a session identifier, since it would have allowed a server to verify that unauthorized users were not able to obtain sensitive information from a prefabricated document.

As per dependent claim 60, Heddaya discloses a message passing between network nodes (column 14, lines 4-7). Heddaya fails to disclose verifying the validity of the session identifier to one or more nodes. However, Reiche discloses verification of a session identifier (column 5, lines 32-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method of message passing between network nodes with Reiche's method of verification of session identifiers, since it would have allowed all nodes on a network to know that document requests from a specified session were valid.

As per dependent claim 61 Heddaya discloses prefabrication of a first page. Heddaya does not disclose the first page as a URL parameter. However, Reiche discloses a page as a URL parameter (column 5, lines 6-10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method of page prefabrication to Reiche's method of using a URL parameter in order to verify a user, since it would have allowed for a redirection to be made either to or from a log-in server and thus allowing for user identification.

As per dependent claim 62 Heddaya discloses prefabrication of a first page. Heddaya does not disclose the first page as a cookie value. However, Reiche discloses using a cookie value (column 6, lines 5-10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method of page prefabrication to

Reiche's method of using a cookie value in order to verify a user, since it would have allowed for user to validate their identity a single time with relevant user identification stored in a cookie.

As per dependent claim 64 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 63, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a prefabrication policy that applies to a specific user or class of users. However, Reiche discloses a policy of allowing a specific user or a class of users to see documents based upon user verification (column 6, lines 26-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's prefabrication policy with Reiche's policy of allowing a specific user or group of users access to certain document, since it would have allowed for user specific information to be displayed only to authorized users.

13. Claims 12 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya in further view of Lapstun et al. (U.S. 6,549,935).

As per dependent claim 12 Heddaya discloses the limitation similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a policy comprising an application identifier. However, Lapstun discloses an application identifier (column 17, lines 55-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method with Lapstun's application

identifier, since it would have allowed applications to be referenced by pages and other applications.

As per dependent claim 66 Heddaya discloses the limitation similar to those in claim 63, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a policy comprising an application for which a page should be prefabricated. However, Lapstun discloses an application identifier to identify applications (column 17, lines 55-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's policy with Lapstun's application identifier, since it would have allowed applications to be referenced by pages and other applications.

14. Claims 16-17, 20, and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya in further view of Birnbaum (U.S. 5,797,128).

As per dependent claim 16 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a definable prefabrication policy organized as a hierarchy of policies. However, Birnbaum discloses a system with a hierarchy of policies (column 4, lines 27-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's prefabrication policy with Birnbaum's hierarchy of policies, since it would have allowed for policy groups containing parents and children (Birnbaum: column 5, lines 60-63).

As per dependent claim 17 Heddaya and Birnbaum disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 16, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Birnbaum also discloses the policy comprising a system policy (column 4, lines 27-32).

As per dependent claim 20 Heddaya and Birnbaum disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 16, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya also discloses the policy comprising a transient policy (column 8, lines 29-49).

As per dependent claim 69 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 63, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a definable prefabrication policy organized as a hierarchy of policies categories. However, Birnbaum discloses a system with a hierarchy of policies (column 4, lines 27-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's prefabrication policy with Birnbaum's hierarchy of policies, since it would have allowed for policy groups containing parents and children (Birnbaum: column 5, lines 60-63).

15. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya and Birnbaum in further view of Lapstun et al. (U.S. 6,549,935).

As per dependent claim 18 Heddaya discloses the limitation similar to those in claim 16, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a policy comprising an application identifier. However, Lapstun discloses an application identifier (column 17, lines 55-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's method with Lapstun's application identifier, since it would have allowed applications to be referenced by pages and other applications.

16. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya and Birnbaum in further view of Reiche.

As per dependent claim 19 Heddaya and Birnbaum disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 16, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose a definable prefabrication policy that applies to a specific user or class of users. However, Reiche discloses a policy of allowing a specific user or a class of users to see documents based upon user verification (column 6, lines 26-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's prefabrication policy with Reiche's policy of allowing a specific user or group of users access to certain document, since it would have allowed for user specific information to be displayed only to authorized users.

17. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heddaya in further view of Genty et al. (U.S. 2002/0078165).

As per dependent claim 29 Heddaya discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 25, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Heddaya fails to disclose the system in which the module prioritizes the list of pages based upon a page depth

parameter. Genty discloses generating pages based upon page depth (page 1, paragraph 0009).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Heddaya's system to prioritize pages to generate with Genty's system of pre-fetching pages at various depths, since it would have allowed for pages commonly visited by a user to be fetched and stored for more rapid access (Genty: page 1, paragraph 0009).

18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Hohensee et al. (U.S. 5,727,220): Caching documents at various page depths.
- Filepp et al. (U.S. 5,758,072): Use of application ID.
- Tufts (U.S. 6,691,163): Crawling of a webpage.
- Gongwer et al. (U.S. 6,138,120): Document sharing.

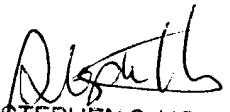
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R Stork whose telephone number is (703) 605-1203. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:30-4:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (703) 308-5465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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